



VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1812.

[No. 3744]

**SALES AT VENDUE.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets,  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
**&c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.  
All kind of goods which are on limitation,  
and the prices of which are established, can  
at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.  
**P. G. Marsteller.**

**FRESH MEDICINES.**  
**WILLIAM HARPER, Jr.**  
APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST, Alex-  
andria, Fairfax Street, opposite BRYAN  
HAMPSON'S, and next Door to JNO  
H. OYD'S—

As just received in addition to his for-  
mer Stock, a general assortment of  
Medicines of the first quality, all of which he  
will sell wholesale and retail, on as good  
terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore  
or Philadelphia. Country Merchants and  
Physicians can be supplied on the best of  
terms for cash, or on a good credit—He  
has also received a general assortment of  
Surgical Instruments, likewise  
The following Patent Medicines, viz:—  
Wheaton's Jannide Bitters,  
Do Itch Ointment,  
Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, for Coughs,  
Colic, Asthma, Consumptions, &c. &c.  
Rawson's Worm Powders,  
Thompson's Tonic Paste,  
Essence of Mustard,  
Sing's Itch Ointment, &c. &c.  
The highest cash price given for  
Snake Root,  
March 7.

**SUSPENDERS.**  
An assortment of the above article may be  
had at the Manufactory, lower end of Prince  
Street—Handsome patterns and low prices.  
**Richard Horwell.**  
August 24 d3m  
N. B. A few of Horwell's patent and ex-  
tra quality Neck Suspenders, finished in a ve-  
ry superior style.

**NEW CHEESE.**  
**JUST RECEIVED**  
2000 lbs of new milk Cheese  
from Connecticut, in excellent order, and  
FOR SALE, BY  
**A. WILLIS.**  
August 10 if

**FOR SALE**  
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Ga-  
zette and at the different Book stores in Alex-  
andria, price 25 cents, a few copies of  
**AN ADDRESS**  
Of Members of the House of Representatives  
of the United States to their Constituents on  
the subject of the War with Great Britain.  
July 16

**The Vaccine Lottery.**  
Second Class now Drawing—Contains  
4 Capital Prizes of \$20,000  
2 of 5,000  
10 of 1,000

This Lottery will be finished before any o-  
ther Lottery in Baltimore—Present price of  
Ticket 8 Dollars, but may be expected to  
advance rapidly, as the first drawn number  
on the 15th day of drawing will be a prize of  
20,000 Dollars.

**The Medical College Lottery**  
Now drawing in which there is 2 prizes at  
5000 Dollars.—Present price of Tickets  
17 Dollars

**Susquehanna Canal Lottery,**  
Begins to draw on the 28th of the present  
month, in which one number must draw  
600,000 Dollars—and may draw 1,000,000 Dol-  
lars.—Present price of Tickets 11 Dollars  
**TICKETS FOR SALE BY**

**Robert Gray,**  
Opposite the Washington Tavern,  
September 2.

**FOR SALE,**  
A CONSIGNMENT of a few hhds. and  
a quarter casks of Mordock, Yule, Ward-  
rop & Co's best LONDON MARKET MA-  
DEIRA, warranted genuine as imported.  
Apply when I am not in town to WILLIAM  
Wilson, Esq.

**Wm. Hodgson.**  
August 8 29

**PUBLIC SALE.**

In pursuance of a Decree of  
the Honorable the United States' Circuit  
Court of the District of Columbia for the  
county of Alexandria, in a suit wherein Ben-  
jamin Botts and Timothy Brundige, Assignees  
of Isaac M'Pierson and Nathaniel Elliott,  
are complainants, and William Cash is defen-  
dant, will be sold to the highest bidder on a  
credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, to bear interest  
from the date, a HOUSE and LOT on the  
south side of King street, between Washing-  
ton and Columbus streets, in the town of A-  
lexandria, on the 23d day of September next,  
on the premises: there is on the Lot a framed  
House and Shed adjoining. The premises  
are subject to inspection at any time previous  
to the sale.

**EDMUND I. LEE, } Commis-  
G. DENEALE, } sioner-  
August 12 als**

**WINES, TEAS, &c.**  
6 Pipes old London P. Madeira  
11 do. Sicily Madeira  
10 do. Lisbon  
8 pipes and 40 gr. casks Sherry } Wine.  
30 quarter casks Malaga  
25 cases Claret  
40 chests gunpowder, imperial and young  
hyson Teas, of a very superior quality,  
20 puncheons 3d proof Antigua Rum,  
10 do. northern do.  
30 hhds. Molasses,  
10000 pounds Loaf Sugar,  
15000 pounds bright Madder,  
40 pounds Nutmegs,  
70 bags Pepper and Pimento,  
40 kegs rice and ground Ginger,  
50 bales Upland Cotton, nice quality,  
700 pounds Bengal and Spanish Indigo,  
80 boxes mould and Tipi Candles,  
40 do. No. 2 Chocolate,  
100 do. Pipes, containing 3 gross each,  
500 reams writing and wrapping Paper,  
200 sacks Liverpool fine Salt,  
60 hhds. N. Orleans and W. India Sugar,  
25000 lbs. green Coffee.  
With a general assortment of other CROCE-  
RIES,

**FOR SALE BY**  
**Bryan Hampson & Co.**  
August 25

**MR. ANN GARVEY.**  
YOU will please take notice, that on the  
first day of the Circuit Court, of the  
District of Columbia, to be held for the county  
of Alexandria, in April next, or as soon  
thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall  
move that court to award judgment against  
you in favor of the Common Council of Alex-  
andria, for the sum of Fifty Nine Dollars  
Sixty Eight Cents—being the amount of  
Taxes due from you to the Common Coun-  
cil of Alexandria, upon your Lot, situate at  
the corner of Queen and 1 Fairfax streets, for  
the years 1804: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.  
According to act of Congress, passed 25th  
day February, 1805

**John D. Simms,**  
Att. for the Com. Coun. of Alexandria.  
August 7 dom

**FAIRFAX RACES.**  
THE Fairfax Jockey Club Races will  
commence at this place on Wednesday  
the 25th day of September next. And the  
subscriber having been prevailed upon to o-  
pen a Training Stable, hereby notifies all  
those that may wish to entrust him with the  
management of their horses, that he is now  
ready to receive them, the owner sending  
with each horse 25 dollars in advance.  
The ground is as good as any in the state.  
The Purses were punctually paid last Fall,  
and at the post.

**John Maddox.**  
Fairfax Courthouse, Va. July 2 if

**NOTICE.**  
THOSE who have heard of the writings  
of Emanuel Swedenborg, but without  
other than an imperfect account of them,  
or such as may have been furnished  
by persons under the influence of prejudice,  
and may be desirous of judging for them-  
selves, are informed, that there are now de-  
posited at Mr. Robert Gray's Book Store se-  
veral copies of one of the author's numerous  
works, being a treatise on the nature of  
Heaven and Hell. The money arising from  
the sale of these books being destined to the  
use of the poor of Alexandria. This cir-  
cumstance, it is hoped, will be some induc-  
ement to the purchase of so important a work.  
The price is fixed at a ratio under the first  
cost.  
August 31 29

**Joseph Mandeville,**  
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets,  
**HAS FOR SALE,**  
145 Chest 1-2 and 1-4 Chev's new Teas—  
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin and Souchong  
23,000 lb. Coffee  
75 hhds. Muscavado Sugars  
100 barrels do.  
15000 lb. loaf and lump Sugars  
170 barrels New England Rum  
25 puncheons West India do.  
120 barrels Whiskey  
4 pipes French Brandy  
30 Hogsheads retailing Molasses  
80 bags Pepper and Pimento  
60 lb. Spanish Indigo  
100 lb. choice Madder  
500 lb. refined Salt Peare  
75 casks Gun powder  
Which with his usual general assortment  
of the best Wines, Liquors and Groceries,  
he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
Aug 31.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust from Opie  
Lindsay to the subscriber, hearing date  
the 27th day of December, 1811, for the pur-  
pose of securing the payment of one hundred  
and sixty-three dollars, with interest and costs  
thereon, due to Joseph Smith & Son, will be  
sold for cash, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at  
11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, a LOT of  
GROUND with a Brick and Frame DWEL-  
LING HOUSE, situate, lying and being upon  
the north side of Cameron street, beginning 100  
and 28 feet five inches, to the eastward  
of the intersection of Patrick with Cameron  
street; and running thence with Cameron  
street on the north side, and binding thereon,  
eastwardly, twenty-two feet; thence north-  
wardly, with a line parallel to Patrick street,  
one hundred and fifty-six feet seven inches;  
thence westwardly, twenty-two feet; thence  
southwardly, one hundred fifty-six feet seven  
inches, to the place of beginning.

**SAMUEL SMITH, Trustee.**  
September 2d. als

**FOR RENT,**  
A well-situated and convenient Brick dwelling  
House.—Apply to  
**John G. Ladd.**  
August 20. dif.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAY'D or stolen from Gen. Lee's  
stable in Alexandria, on Wednesday night,  
the 26th of August last, a bay Gelding, the  
property of Walter Jones Junr Esq about  
15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, a good head  
and neck, slim body, a long bushy tail with  
some white hairs about the root—he looks  
like a colt, but has been broke to the saddle,  
is easy in his gait and has an airy appear-  
ance when mounted. The above reward and  
all reasonable charges will be paid to any per-  
son who will deliver him to the subscriber in  
Alexandria.

**Charles Lee.**  
September 4.

**LOST**  
ON Sunday evening last, in or near the Ma-  
trons' Meeting House door,  
**A BLACK LACE VEIL.**  
The finder will confer a favor by leaving  
it with the  
**PRINTER.**  
September 5.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**  
**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES**  
**KENNEDY, SEN.**  
**REGULATIONS**  
FOR THE  
**FIELD EXERCISE, MANOEUVRES AND**  
**CONDUCT**  
Of the Infantry of the United States.  
Drawn up & adapted to the organization of the  
MILITIA and Regular Troops.  
By COL. ALEX. SMYTH.  
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.  
With 34 Explanatory Plates.  
ALSO,  
**Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.**  
**A POEM.**  
By ANNA LEVITIA BARBAULD.  
AND  
**RETROSPECTION.**  
**A POEM IN FAMILIAR VERSE.**  
By RICHD. CUMBERLAND Esq.  
August 8 codif

For New-York,  
The fast-sailing Schooner  
**HENRIETTA,**  
Captain LONG,  
Lying at Bayne's Wharf. For  
Freight or Passage, apply to  
**Lawson & Fowle.**  
September 8.

**Public Notice.**  
A Meeting of the Freeholders of this  
County, at the Court House thereof,  
on Saturday the 12th inst is requested, for  
the purpose of appointing deputies, to meet  
at 10 o'clock from other counties in this state at  
Staunton in August County, on Monday the  
21st inst. to form a ticket of electors for Pres-  
ident, and Vice President, and for such o-  
ther purposes as shall be deemed constitu-  
tional and proper respecting the premises.  
**Many Freeholders.**  
Fairfax County, (Va.) Sept 8—8.

**Valuable Farm and Mill**  
**FOR SALE.**  
Under the authority of a decree of the Court  
of Fairfax County in the commonwealth  
of Virginia, in the case of Mordecai Lew-  
is's Executors, against William Har-  
shorne, the subscribers will offer for sale  
at public auction on the premises, on Mon-  
day the 14th day of September next,  
**That Valuable new Mill and**  
Farm now occupied by William Harshorne,  
known by the name of Strawberry Hill, situ-  
ated on Holmes's Run, and the Little River  
Turnpike Road, in the County of Fairfax,  
about three miles from Alexandria; the tract  
contains 236 acres, of which 80 are in young  
thriving timber, 70 in good meadow, the  
greater part of which may be watered from  
the Creek and Mill Race—and the residue is  
well improved arable Land. There are on  
the premises, one peach and two apple or-  
chards, a productive garden of two acres,  
handsomely laid off—A framed dwelling  
House two stoies high, 50 feet by 24 with  
two wings, a large Kitchen, a pump of good  
water at the door; Stable, Stone pig g-  
House, &c. Also a large well finished new  
Brick Mill 55 feet by 45, four stories high  
with three pair of large burr and one pair of  
country Mill Stones, capable of manufac-  
turing ten thousand barrels of flour annually.  
The stream is large and constant, and affords  
a fall sufficient for water wheels 19 feet in di-  
ameter.

The situation is remarkably healthy, and  
the place affords a number of advantages re-  
sulting from its location. Possession will be de-  
livered on the first day of October next, sub-  
ject to the right of the present owner to  
remove the growing crops. Persons desir-  
ous of viewing the premises, will apply at  
the Mill or dwelling House. One third of  
the purchase money will be required in hand  
on the residue a credit of nine and eighteen  
months will be allowed, the payments to be  
secured by endorsed negotiable notes, and a  
deed of trust on the premises and to bear in-  
terest from the day of sale.

**R. I. Taylor,**  
**John Janney,**  
**Jacob Hoffman,**  
**James Keith Jr.**  
Alexandria July 7, 1812. COMRS. of  
FAIRFAX.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
ON Monday, the 14th day of September  
next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'  
clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale,  
for cash, at the Tavern of Nicholas Peers, in  
the town of Leesburg,

**A TRACT OF LAND,**  
(formerly belonging to John Spencer) lying  
in the said county of Loudoun, near the Gum  
Spring, and through which the Turnpike  
Road from Alexandria to the Ford of Little  
River passes for a considerable distance—  
containing by an actual and recent survey,  
400 Acres.

**James Sanderson,**  
**Colin Auld.**  
August 7 19

**NOTICE.**  
THE Stockholders of the Mechanick's  
Bank of Alexandria are hereby notified, that  
a fourth dividend of one dollar per share  
is called for, payable at the Banking Room  
on King street, on Thursday the first day of  
October next  
By order of the President and Directors,  
**WM. PATON, Jr. Cash'r.**  
September 1st, 1812. Staunton



# ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE, COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
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ROYAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars.  
Country Gazette 5 D. Moth.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

ADDRESS  
OF THE FRENCHMANS OF LOUDOUN TO THE  
FRENCHMANS OF VIRGINIA.  
Concluded.

But if such was the policy of the memorable embargo, where shall language be found to depict that which we have recently witnessed? Spain, of whose injuries we first complained, is no longer the subject of our resentment. Her mangled body pierced by the fangs of the monster who devours her, now bleeds at every pore & excites our deepest commiseration. England has rescinded her orders of council, at the very instant in which we have declared war against her. While the olive branch of peace was preparing in London, our administration was industriously forging at Washington the thunder bolts of war. It waited only the decision of Napoleon to hurl them at his fire. Amidst this busy "note of preparation" what was the language at Washington? "Wait the return of the Hornet from France." "If Mr. Barlow does not send us a satisfactory adjustment of our differences, if any uncertainty even, shall remain in our relations to that country after the arrival of the Hornet, our war shall be against both nations." Alike in their wrongs, they shall alike feel the weight of our resentment. Well! fellow citizens, months elapse and the Hornet returns not only without a treaty, but without any reasonable hope of one. But the Wasp is primed. And lo, without waiting her arrival, as if our prepared thunderbolts might end, they are discharged at England alone. Still, it is said, and repeated, "should the Wasp, which is expected to a fortnight, not assure us of immediate justice, France shall suffer for it." We are at war, you perceive, with England, and the administration waits the arrival of the Wasp, to determine on war with France. A fortnight, you may say, was not too great a delay to keep off a double war. Before the arrival of the Wasp, however, Congress adjourns, to meet several months hence. The Wasp returns. But the Wasp, like the Hornet, brings no treaty, and our peace with France nevertheless, continues. To this sickening review, what else have we to add? Their arrival, fresh from the cabinet of Napoleon, through the hands of Mr. Barlow, an important act, purporting to have been dated more than a twelve month before its publication, telling us that the Berlin and Milan decrees were rescinded. When? On the 5th of August 1810, the date of the memorable letter of the duke of Cadore. No! On the 1st of November 1810, as Mr. Madison's proclamation assured us? No! fellow citizens, but on the 28th of April 1811, after we had purchased and paid for their repeal, by suspending, at the loss of 20 per cent of the value of our exports, our whole importations from England, and taken the first step towards the present war.

"There shall be no neutrals," said the emperor of France, long ago. His minister told ours, "war exists, then, in fact, between England and the U. States, and his majesty considers it as declared." We were, through the same organ, reminded "that unless we so regarded it, we would be a people, without policy, and without energy, who might, at least be induced to fight for interest, after having refused to fight for honor." There are fellow citizens, no longer any "neutrals." We are at war, and with "England." But it yet remains to be proved, that it is a war either "for interest," or "for honor." The honor of Mr. Madison, and we think the non-intercourse law, under which he justified to act, once he made him to revive its provisions against England, until France, besides repelling her Berlin and Milan decrees, should have resumed to our merchants the property indignantly seized under that of Raeboullet. For proof of this fellow citizens, consult the letters written at his instance, by the secretary of state to general Armstrong, our minister at Paris, in the summer & autumn of 1810. But, notwithstanding this joint determination of duty and honor, he issued his proclamation, declaring what was untrue with regard to the other decrees, as France now explicitly tells us, and not only without an actual situation of that property, but without a promise of restitution. In the very teeth of his own injunction on general Armstrong, he not only issued an illegal proclamation, but after waiting in vain, for either "the one, or the other," he has recommended war with Great Britain alone. Is this, then, ask fellow citizens, may we implore your attention to our anxious inquiry, is this a war for honor? Does honor bid us unite our arms with those of the despot of Europe, against the liberty, independence, & happiness of all mankind? What will the Spanish Isles of our Archipelago; what will the continent of America; what will the people of the New World, who naturally look up to us, for the model of their rising institutions, think of a war in which they behold us, contending at the side of the enemy of the human race against the only nation, who has power to shield their infant growth, and rear their

strength to manhood? How must the remaining friends of liberty, in Europe, regard a nation who labors to ally herself to the deadliest foe, that freedom ever knew. Few indeed, they are in number, but the more to be respected, as they stand alone amidst the tempest which has swept away the nations around them. Alas! how many republics have ceased to exist in the short compass of 20 years. The rocks and lonely valleys of Liguria have long ceased to resound the cheerful notes of liberty. Venice, Genoa, Lucca, St. Marino, where freedom, though in her decline, yet loved to linger, have disappeared. Blotting not from the map of Europe—Sink and lost, like so many once venturous islands beneath the dead sea of Italian tyranny.

Fellow citizens, we do not wish to inspire you with a deadly hatred of France. Frenchmen have their virtues also. Escaped from a horrible revolution, which overthrowing all law and order, lighted the torch and nerved the arm of the midnight incendiary and assassin; which arraying in battle against each other, fathers, sons and brothers, choked their rivers with mangled carcasses, and deluged their cities and fields with blood, they have sought, as many nations have done before them, a sad refuge from a thousand tyrants, in the arms of one. As Frenchmen, we neither hate, nor envy them their delusive glory. As men, they ought ever to be objects of our benevolence; and as such, at present, they fill us equally, with pity and with horror. Their laurels of conquest are stained with the blood of innocent men. Their song of triumph is lost to the cries and groans of human misery. Their path abroad is moistened with tears & saddened with desolation. The embellishments of their proud capital are the spots of other nations, and the surviving monuments of that liberty which they have destroyed. France annually offers up the lives of her children, as a propitiatory sacrifice, on the altar of the bloody Moloch, who has adored her with these garlands and wreaths; but she knows not when the justice of heaven may strike off the shackles of the nations she has subdued, and the sword of vengeance pierce that bosom now swelling with triumph.

As little, fellow citizens, are we disposed to be the apologists of Great Britain, and her ministry. We have not with, that we have no cause of war against her, but if we must choose a foe, we hesitate not to condemn our choice, which our administration has made for us. We are not here, trying the question in favor of Great Britain and the U. States. Whenever that is required of us, we shall be found on the side of our country, aiding her with our hopes, our strength, and our prayers. The administration, and satisfied with cavilling, has artfully sought to usurp the place of our country in our understandings and our hearts, and to find in our patriotism, a simple cloak for its weakness, indiscretion and folly. We will not allow things so distinct in their lives, to be confounded to our shame, mortification and disgrace. What is, at all times, an undoubted right, becomes in the present unhappy circumstances of our country, a most solemn duty; to scrutinize the public conduct of the servants of the nation, and to discard them if unworthy of trust.

We do not advocate a disgraceful peace with Great Britain, even though it would terminate an impolitic and unnecessary war. But we earnestly contend, that he, who has so unwisely involved us in the war, is not likely to bring it to a speedy or an honorable issue; and we do most solemnly intreat, that the best expedient for the accomplishment of both, is the removal of Mr. Madison from the station which he holds.

We are told, "that our terror of an alliance with France in aid of this war" is vain and unfounded. He, who makes this assurance, only proves that he has not surveyed the whole of the path before him. Suppose this war should prove calamitous, notwithstanding our best efforts to prevent it? That the discrimination which our administration has made against Great Britain, in favour of France should unite against us, as it was so well calculated to do, all her people? The war will endure many years at least, and its unavoidable consequences must be calamitous to us, as well as to them. When Mr. Madison's re-election shall have been secured by these delusive assurances—When those numerous taxes which the administration has recommended, which congress has resolved upon, and which are cruelly deferred, shall call upon us for contributions to the war, which the war itself will have deprived us of the facility of paying—When those loans which have been effected with difficulty, shall be attempted here after, with still greater difficulty to be renewed, and funds shall be required to reimburse them—When the exchequer bills which now threaten to pour into circulation at once, five millions of dollars, shall be doubled, tripled, and quadrupled, over and over again, as they must be, if money to carry on the war cannot otherwise be had, and when they shall be reduced, from their present minimum of one hundred dollars, to five, and perhaps a single dollar, in order to give to them a more diffusive quality, and to displace their rivals, the notes of our banks—When without fleets, or adequate fortifications to protect them, our cities are bombarded; and without foreign markets, for its products, our agriculture, as it has ever done, declines with our commerce—When for want of military talents or experience in our commanders, who will be gathered here and there, as the support of the administration

may render most expedient, the operation of our arms shall be delayed or defeated—In fine, when difficulty, distress, and disgrace shall overtake a rash and imprudent, and, at the same time, timid and irresolute administration, rash where prejudice guides, or passion prompts, feeble and compliant enough, at other times, will Mr. Madison resist the offer of the fleets, and armies, and marshals of France?

Will he have the firmness and courage, so to conduct the war in which we are unhappily involved, as to save us from that tyranny, which has hitherto invariably followed the friendship of Napoleon? Having surrendered to him the right of choosing for us an enemy, may not our liberty and independence hereafter follow? We cannot, fellow citizens, take any assurance, short of moral certainty, against such dangers. The age of freedom is past in Europe, we trust, the age of confidence has past in America.

Congress, after much deliberation, once solemnly determined "that while cause for war, existed, against both the belligerents, war with one would be submission to the other." You now behold their proposition realized by their own act. It rests with you to sanction it by your approbation.

You have in France alone, to contend with the cunning of the fox, the ferocity of the tiger, and the strength of the lion. The fold is unclosed, and the shepherd of the flock sleeps upon his watch. Awake! fellow citizens, to a sense of your danger.

If true to ourselves, we shall, with the favor of heaven, baffle and subdue all our enemies. No danger which assails us, however is half so great, as that which is veiled beneath the unconstitutional doctrines, that because our administration has involved us in war, we must surrender to it, our senses and our liberty; that we must neither, discern ourselves, nor point out to others, its incapacity and misconduct.

The "body of the times," is indeed full of alarming symptoms. Tyranny has raised her voice against the freedom of speech and of opinion. After silencing truth and eloquence in congress, by the application of arbitrary and unwholesome rules of debate, she is employing the strong arm of power to stifle and smother them in their nursery, the press.

Fellow citizens, we repeat, that the question which we have been trying is not the one between Great Britain and America; that is, now, committed to the danger and uncertainty of war. The decision which we ask you to pronounce, is between the administration of our government, and the rights, interest, and honor of our country. Between our ancient usage with regard to the mode of choosing a chief magistrate, and that practice which a majority of the general assembly, adhering to a bad law has urged upon us, with a view to the re-election of Mr. Madison.

We leave to the Virginia college of electors, with due deference, its constitutional power of deliberating and determining whether he shall be re-elected, or who shall be his successor; expressing as we have a right to do, our serious objections to him, and forbidding to press upon their choice, any other candidate.

We have in our state, characters, whom you in common with us must delight to honor.—The remnants of an heroic age, to which posterity will look back, as did ancient Rome, from the degeneracy of her empire, to the purity and simplicity of her commonwealth. Our electoral college will doubtless, impartially weigh not only the pretensions of Virginia, but those of her sister states. Much is always due to their wishes; something, at present, we think, to the *temper*. We have enjoyed, hitherto at much expense, a worse than empty honor, in furnishing three presidents to the United States, if it fills our neighbors and friends, with jealousy. Envy of their prosperity, we have never felt. The aspersions, come from whatever quarter it may, on its own disdain. However, we may disapprove of the policy of some of our statesmen, we do not hesitate to discountenance an insinuation false in itself, and calculated to plant deep rooted prejudices among our countrymen elsewhere. Winter has been the general policy of Virginia towards foreign nations, her feelings towards her sister states are not unfriendly to the prosperity of any part of America. We love the land on which the son of American independence first shed his orient lustre; and we venerate the soil first moistened with the blood of our fathers. The shores of the Mystic and the Hudson are only less dear to us, than our own native fields. Like the plains of Futaw and of York, they are the classic ground of that glorious revolution, in which, as the children of one family, our fathers together contended against a common enemy, for liberty, their common inheritance.

Fellow citizens, we submit to you, with much respect, confidence and affection, this explanation of our views, in asking your concurrence in the forming of an electoral ticket, preparatory to the approaching choice of electors of president and vice president of the United States; and most devoutly pray that our joint efforts may lead to the election of a chief magistrate, capable of healing the divisions, confirming the union, and restoring the peace, commerce and prosperity, at the same time, that he upholds the rights honor and independence of our beloved country.

(Signed) W. BRADLEY FREER,  
W. NELSON,  
C. F. MARCZA,

August 22, 1812.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 13.

Massene, on his return from Portugal was sent into exile. We find this confirmed by the last Paris papers, which say that he is gone to the waters of Barleiges.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the usual vote of credit, in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, for the sum of three millions, which was carried.

On Wednesday morning the first stone of Lord Nelson's monument was laid in the area of the new exchange buildings.

Wheat has experienced a considerable reduction in the London market.

It is said, two millions bushels of wheat are in store in a shed near New York and which may soon be expected here, in consequence of the revocation of the orders in council.

It has been confidently asserted and re-asserted in the newspapers, that Mr. Cooke is arrived in this country from America, and has renewed his engagement at Covent Garden Theatre.

July 14.

Letters received by the last Anhalt Mail, not only confirm the news of the conclusion of Peace between the Turks and the Russians, but add, that the cabinet of Petersburg, some time ago, abandoned the war with Persia, in order that the attention of the Government and the power of the empire might be directed exclusively against France. The same letters encourage the most flattering hopes of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He is said to have 60,000 Swedish troops under arms, excellently disciplined, besides a reserve of 25,000 men. There is also a squadron of 8 ships of the line and some frigates, which, it is reported, will take 15,000 Russians on board in England, and land them on the Continent. An expedition against Denmark, the ally of France is spoken of as the first operation of these troops, in conjunction with those of Sweden.

Advices were yesterday received from Gibraltar, stating that the British commander in Sicily had taken advantage of the absence of Murat from his dominions, and had ordered the embarkation of 6,000 troops, under the command of general Maitland. These forces were to proceed to Minorca & Majorca, where they were to be strengthened by about 4,000 Spaniards, and the whole to make a descent on the province of Catalonia. The effect of this enterprise will probably be to prevent Suchet from reinforcing either Druet in Andalusia, or Marmont, in Castile, and also to obstruct the sending of any reinforcement to Madrid.

Government have decreed it expedient to make an alteration in the licences granted to Americans. American ships were allowed to export only goods of British manufacture; they are now at liberty to export such articles as by law may be exported. The licences will, besides, protect the return of the said articles to Great Britain, should the government of the United States refuse them admission into the ports of America.

A Monument of the 10th, has brought the Third Bulletin, dated from Kovno, on the 26th ult. On the night of the 25th ult. three bridges were thrown across the Niemen, and at noon the next day, Kovno was taken possession of. In the evening of the 24th, Bonaparte entered the town, and the whole of that day and the next, the army was lying across the river. The Russians, adopting the defensive system, retired as the French advanced. Gen. Pajol, who took possession of Kovno, is said to have driven before him "a cloud of Cossacks," and the Duke of Elchingen & Murat, with the cavalry, dashed on to Kozmin and Jigromoni, beyond the Niemen, "have driven in the Russian light troops, and pursued them on every side."

The French cavalry, under Murat, occupy the plain, to within ten leagues of Wilna.

The Prussian and French corps under the Duke of Tarentum having passed the Niemen at Tilsit, have moved upon Russia.

Davoust has pushed on to Romschicki, and the Duke of Elchingen to Kornelov.

The Emperor of Russia is still at Wilna with the Imperial Guards, and part of the Russian army occupies Ronikontoni and New-troeki.

The Russian Gen. Bagawort, with another part of the Russian army is said to have been forced to proceed towards the Dwina, having been cut off from Wilna. We apprehend it will be found that he retreated towards the Dwina, in consequence of the preconcerted plan of beginning the campaign on the defensive, and of drawing the French on.

The first operation of importance on the part of the French, after pushing across the Niemen, is to be against Wilna, "the possession of which," says the bulletin, "will be the first fruit of victory." We dare say no attempt will be made to defend Wilna, but that the Emperor of Russia will fall back to the Dwina.

We remark, that in this Bulletin not the slightest mention is made of the French army having taken any magazines, or found in the Russian territory any supplies for their army. On the contrary, it talks of receiving supplies from their rear, and of the brandy, flour and biscuit, that is carrying from Dantzic and Koenigsberg. The difficulty of procuring supplies will be increased as the distance from Dantzic increases—the plan of the Russians being to destroy what they cannot remove, & to lay waste the country rather than suffer it



afford sustenance to the enemy. Upon this point they have already begun to act.

The Austrian crisis, we remark, moved at the time the French advanced to the Niemen. It is reported that the German troops have lately deserted in great numbers to the Russians, and that the Hungarians have refused to march. This is mentioned in accounts from Riga.

July 17.

As we anticipated yesterday, the Russian army is retreating to the Dnieper. An Austrian force arrived this morning, with papers from Gortchakoff to the 12th inst., which state that it was taking back upon Riga, which is at the mouth of that river. Admiral Martin's squadron is off that port. He had a very friendly communication with the governor. Peace between England and Sweden was expected to be proclaimed on the return of the next courier from this country. The following is an extract from the Gottenborough papers:

"GOTTENBURGH, July 11.

"Some trifling skirmishes have taken place, and the Russians are retreating towards Riga, after having thrown 20,000 bbls. of grain into the sea at Liebau.

"The French army continue to desert.—The whole corps of black Hussars have gone over to the Russians.

It is expected peace with England will be proclaimed here on the return of the courier, who went to England by the last Packet.

"Every thing seems also amicably arranged between Russia and G. Britain: Admiral Martin is off Riga, where he has had a very friendly communication with the governor; and Captain Acklam has been ashore to assist in erecting a telegraph, and inspecting their gun-boats. In every part of the Russian coast, the greatest energy prevails; and orders are given to ship off every thing, especially grain and provisions, from Liebau."

We have received some more Paris papers to the 11th. They state that Davoust was, on the 23 inst. at Troki, which is only six miles from Wilna, at that date, the head quarters of the emperor of Russia.

July 20.

The estimate of the army under the French Rule, comprehending the forces of the allies, is given from the war office at Paris, in the following exaggerated statement:

Poles	100,000
Confederation	124,000
French	254,000
Italians	50,000
Austrians	90,000
Prussians	30,000

Total 640,000

July 28.

Amongst the diplomatic documents which the French papers contain, is the promise made by our government in last April.—The letter of the French minister after settling the anxiety of his master for the restoration of tranquillity, proceeds to lay down the following as the basis of a treaty:

"The territory of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes.

"The independence and integrity of Portugal shall also be guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority.

"The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.

"As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal and Sicily, shall be executed by the French and English land and naval forces.

"With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negotiated upon the basis that each power shall retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war."

The reply of Lord Castlereagh to the above is dated London, the 23d of April, 1812, and states that the Prince Regent was desirous of an explanation of that part of the French minister's letter, in which it was said "the actual dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by the National Constitution of the Cortes." His lordship requires to be informed, whether the brother of the French ruler is meant, or Ferdinand VII. If the former, "I am commanded," says his lordship, "frankly and explicitly to declare your excellency, that the obligation of good faith do not permit his royal highness to receive a proposition for peace, founded on such a basis. But if the expressions cited above, apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand VII upon an assurance of your excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness, and it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable, not only for G. Britain and France, but also for those states which are in relations of amity with each of these powers."

No answer was made to Lord Castlereagh's letter. The following is an extract of a letter from the Danish capital:

COPENHAGEN, June 25.

His majesty has ordered the merchants of this city to give an account of all the sums in their hands in Danish money, belonging either to foreigners or to the inhabitants of the two Duchies.

It seems that in Copenhagen the population had been much distressed for provisions; but according to our present accounts, within a few days 200 vessels had arrived in the port, laden with articles of subsistence.

WINDSOR, July 15.

The king is not so well to-day as he has been for these few days past.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.

A very alarming and melancholy accident happened yesterday on board the Queen transport, captain Heath, lying at Spithead, with troops on board from Lybn. On clearing the alter mizen of powder, in order to its being sent on shore, some of the soldiers having a lighted pipe smoking, the whole blew up, by which the quarter deck is much shattered, and some lives are lost: the particulars have not transpired.

NAPLES, June 15.

Vesuvius, which had been quiet for several years, has suddenly broken out. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, loud reports proceeded from the bosom of the mountain, which was followed by an irruption of clanders and smoke. After this, the mountain remained quiet for about an hour. At eleven o'clock, two fresh reports were heard, when the crater vomited forth fire and smoke, which completely covered the horizon. On the 13th and 14th, the mountain was calm, but at the instant we are writing, the volcano is again in action, and its crater is covered with an immense column of smoke.

Journal de l'Empire, of June 26.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Latest from England.—By the Liverpool Packet, arrived at Boston, we have received London and Liverpool papers in the 20th of July inclusive. They contain many articles of considerable importance, which we shall give as soon as we can find room for them. War has actually commenced between Russia and France, and three bulletins of the Grand French army have been published. The first is dated on the 20th of June; the second on the 21st, and concludes with the following proclamation which had been inserted in the orders of the army.

PROCLAMATION.

"SOLDIERS!—The second war of Poland has commenced.—The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France and war with England. She now violates her oath!—She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the eagles of France shall have re-passed the Rhine, leaving by such a movement, our allies at her mercy.—Russia is dragged along by a fidelity!—Her enemies must be accomplished. Should they then consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Ansterlitz?—She offers us the alternative of dishonor or war. The choice cannot admit of a situation.—Let us then march forward!—Let us pass the Niemen!—Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first; but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to the proud and haughty influence which Russia has for 50 years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our Head quarters, Wilkewski, June 22, 1812.

Authenticated, (Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"Prince of NEUCHÂTEL, Maj. Gen."

The third bulletin is dated "Kowno, June 26," where the head quarters of the army were at the time. The following is the description of the place taken from the bulletin.

"The Niemen is navigable for vessels of two or three hundred tons as far as Kowno.—The communications by water are also secured as far as Dantzic, and with the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe. An immense supply of branly, flour, and biscuit is passing from Dantzic, Königsberg towards Kowno. The Villa, which flows by Wilna, is navigable for very small boats from Kowno to Wilna. Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, is also the chief town of Polish Russia. The Emperor of Russia has been for several months in this city with a part of his court. The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory."

It does not appear that any fighting of consequence has taken place. The Russians were retreating and laying waste the country, and did not appear anxious to cope with the Emperor in a pitched battle. Napoleon was at Kowno in person at the date of the last bulletin.

France had made an overture of peace to Great Britain, which had been rejected. The editor of the Courier of the 7th of July says:

"Mr. Sheridan in a very manly manner, called the attention of the House of Commons yesterday to the overture from France, which he very properly called insidious, perfidious, and insulting—adding that our rejection of it had been wise, dignified, and spirited."

The actual declaration of War, by our government against Great Britain, was received in Liverpool on the 20th July, and was published in that city the same day.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.



ALEXANDRIA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 9.

"TO THE  
THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME  
HIS FORM AND PRESSURE."

The Editor has the satisfaction of announcing to his Subscribers, that a gentleman of this town, whose abilities eminently qualify him for the superintendence of the press, has become jointly interested with him in the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, and will commence his editorial office on the first day of October next. This arrangement renders it indispensably necessary, that all the old business of the establishment should be closed before that time. He therefore respectfully requests all those who are in arrear to settle their accounts prior to the first of October next.

Much as we condemn the present war as founded on gross partiality, as unnecessary & unprovoked, we most heartily rejoice in those statements which place our gallant officers and hardy tars on the very pinnacle of the high hill of honor, and which establish the necessity and utility of a navy. This honor and usefulness must thunder in the ears of the navy, in high places. Give us a navy! we give us leave to establish one for ourselves! Host. Centinel.

Colonel Drake, in speaking of Hull's surrender, says, "Such disasters were to be expected upon, and must be still anticipated upon, unless the measures for conducting the war assume a new character."

If so, and we fully agree with him in opinion, what folly, what madness in our rulers, to plunge us into a state of war! As to the measures for conducting the war assuming a new character," to expect any thing like this, from our administration, which has so long persisted in obstinacy, would be contrary to expectation. A change of measures in relation to the war, is likely to take place only as resulting from a change of men. And fortunately for the people, they will soon have an opportunity of choosing new warriors at Washington how that is to be effected. Com. Adv.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

From the Raleigh Star.

It is now ascertained from the Election Returns of this State, that three fourths of the Members elect are decidedly opposed to the Electoral Law of last session. It is therefore their bounden duty to petition the Governor & Council to call the Legislature in October, in time for that body to lay the State off into Districts, so that the people may make choice of the electors of President and Vice President of the U. States. This early call of the Legislature will not only enable the Members to discharge the pledge they have given to the people to restore to them their electoral rights, but it will also give to the Legislature an opportunity of providing arms for our militia. The annual business of the session, can also be performed and the members return to their families and private business by the first of December. The Tar-River district can also be laid off in time to send a Member to Congress, which will otherwise be unrepresented at the next session of that body.

The writer of this communication is of the opinion that if the Legislature makes the choice of Electors, that Mr. Madison will not get a vote from this State; but as he is in favor of each district being properly represented in the Electoral College, this invitation is given. The sentiments of 90 members are already known to be opposed to War and Madison, and if he loses all the votes of this State, it cannot be said that his friends had to remedy.

Yours, &c.

B. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

First Congressional District.

FRIENDS OF UNION, PEACE AND COMMERCE.

Convention of Delegates from the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.

At a meeting of the Representatives of the different sections of this district, held at Elliott's Hotel, Saturday the 30th Aug. pursuant to public notice.—It was unanimously agreed that

JOSEPH HOPKINSON,

JOSEPH B. LEWIS,

SAMUEL HARVEY,

WILLIAM PENNOCK,

Be recommended by this meeting to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, at the ap-

proaching general election, to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

By order of the Convention,  
ROBERT RITCHIE, Chairman.

Attest,

CORNELIUS STEVENSON, Sec'y.

Yesterday a subscription was opened at the Merchants' Coffee House to raise a fund in order to present Captain Hull and Lieutenant Morris with an appropriate medal of their late gallant victory. About 2000 dollars was instantly subscribed.

We regret to add, that another subscription has originated in this city, among the young men belonging to the Society of Friends, whose religious principles are opposed to war. The object of this subscription is to afford relief to the surviving families or friends of those gallant tars who lost their lives in maintaining the honor and rights of their country.

The following extraordinary document was copied from the Albany Gazette of Thursday last.

Since our paper was at press, we have been furnished with the following proclamation of the British general Brock, by which it appears that in addition to the fall of Detroit, and the loss of the American army at that post, a certain measure of the British government of the whole territory of Michigan, in the capital cities, including gen. Hull.

PROCLAMATION.

By Isaac Brock, Esq. Major General commanding His Majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS, the territory of Michigan was this day, by capitulation, ceded to the arms of His Britannic Majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property; and whereas, to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof.—And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons, both civil and military will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or value thereof to the officer commanding, or Lt. Col. Nichol, who are hereby authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of the militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of the militia, be immediately delivered up, and all individuals whatever, who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay. Given at my hand, at Detroit, this 16th day of August, 1812, and in the 53d year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed)

ISAAC BROCK, Major General.

A true Copy,

J. MACDONELL, Lt. Col. Major & A. D. C.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Assize of Superfine Hux Flour.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	45 cts.
4 pound loaf	23
2 pound loaf	12
1 pound loaf	6

JAMES HARRISS, C. M.

September 9.

FOR SALE,

OR TO BE LEASED THEREOF, SUBJECT TO ANNUAL GROUND RENT,

SUNDRY LOTS in the Town of Warren, Virginia, and incorporated by a late act of the Legislature. Warren is situated at the extremity of an elevated ridge, which separates the waters flowing into the Rappahannock River on the one side, and the Rappahannock River on the other—about fifty miles from Alexandria and Washington—the lands near it are fertile, and the country of Virginia is rich improving in soil and culture, and is thickly settled with substantial and respectable inhabitants. Such is its character for healthfulness of climate, that during the sickly season on the Rivers, it is a place of retreat for invalids and persons afflicted of their health. To me lands who are disposed to be industrious, Warren offers a good opportunity of meeting with constant employment.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will attend at Warren during September, and who resides in Alexandria.

Charles Lee.

September 4

Law6t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the 18th day of next month (September) sundry half acre LOTS OF GROUND, in the town of Providence, at Fairfax court house; which town and sale is authorised by an act of the Virginia Legislature; a plan of which, and the lots, may be seen at any time previous to, and on the said day of sale.

BY THE PRESENT TRUSTEES.

August 22.

Law6t



## Public Sale.

WE the subscribers, in virtue of a deed of trust to us from **HARLES L. NEVETT** and **CARINA** his wife, dated 7th November, 1811, for the purpose of securing the payment of 624 dollars and 31 cents, to Andrew Scholfield, on Saturday the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock of that day, before the office House in the town of Alexandria, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money,

## Thirty Acres of Land,

or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said debt, interest and costs of sale and advertising; which land is situated on the side of the road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg, and on the west side of Mrs. Slacum's farm, in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia. The trustees sell only the right which the said Charles L. Nevett has, and do not warrant the title to the land.

Edmund I. Lee,  
Jonathan Scholfield, } Trustees.

August 31

THE above land was bought of Jonathan Scholfield, and secured to me by a general warranty; for the complete performance of which, Andrew Scholfield was security. I therefore appears to me, to be unnecessary to insert at the foot of the above advertisement, that the title will not be warranted by the trustees, as one of them, together with the principal, has already done it. A comment on this transaction is unnecessary.

Chs. L. Nevitt.

## Orphans Court,

Alexandria County, August Term, 1812.  
ORDERED that the administrators of Wm. McKnight, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for two weeks in the Alexandria newspapers.

A copy. Test,

Alex. Moore, Reg.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Supreme Court of said county, Letters of administration on the personal estate of **WILLIAM MCKNIGHT**, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof in the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of January next, or they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto, are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of August, 1812.

John McKnight,  
Charles McKnight,  
Administrators of Wm. McKnight.

August 26

## REMOVAL.

## RICHARD H. LITTLE,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,  
HAS removed his Shop from Fairfax Street, into the house lately occupied by John Withers & Co. on King Street, where he has for sale a general Assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, which he can recommend for their purity.

May 14 d2w2awf

The Medical College Lottery,  
The MOST BRILLIANT & SPLENDID ever offered in this country.

NOW DRAWING in the City of Baltimore

The Two Grand Capital Prizes of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS each,

ARE STILL IN THE WHEEL,

And also those of

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

TEN THOUSAND

FIVE THOUSAND, &c. &c.

Present Price of Tickets (warranted undrawn) *Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents.* Recollect that at present there is NO RISK, as The first drawn Six Thousand Blanks are entitled to PRIZES.

Therefore, lose no time, but apply immediately to either of the subscribers who have for sale TICKETS AND SHARES

in a large variety of Numbers.  
ORDERS for Tickets, from any part of the nation, enclosing the Cash (post paid) will be promptly attended to, and the earliest advice sent of success.

Kearny Wharton,

No. 8, South Street.

P. H. Nicklin,

No. 202, Market Street, or

J. J. Cohen, Junr.

Medical College Lottery Office, No. 110,

Market Street.

Baltimore, Sept 2-5

2aw4w

## JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY JAMES KENNEDY, SENR.

The Spirit of the Book;

OR,

MEMOIRS OF CAROLINE,

PRINCESS OF HANNOVER.

EDITED BY THOMAS ASHE, ESQUIRE.

First American from the third London Edition.

June 29

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.)

## SCHEME OF

## The Medical College Lottery.

2 prizes of \$ 30,000 are	\$100,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 do of 10,000 is	10,000
3 prizes of 5,000 are	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets each	10,000
20	\$1000
25	500
25	200
75	100
100	50
500	20
1000	15
10000	12
11762 prizes	Not two blanks
23238 blanks	to a prize
	\$50,000

35000 tickets.

## CASH PRIZES.

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Stationary prizes as follow:

First drawn ticket entitled to	\$5000
5000 blanks	\$12 each
15	
The next 1000 do.	\$5000
Do. Ticket after the 6000 blanks	\$5000
First drawn ticket on the 15th and until the 25th day	\$500 each

Do. 25th to 35th (excepting the Tickets constituting } 100 Tickets prizes)

The said ten prizes to consist of the numbers from 1 to 1000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 1000 to be one prize, the first drawn hundred or lowest number for the 25th day, and so regularly ascending to the 35th

First drawn ticket on the 35th	\$5000
Do. 36th to 41st	500
Do. 41st to 50th inclusive	1000
Do. 55th day	50,000

The prize books to consist of Nos 1 a 1000

The object contemplated to be accomplished by the above scheme, is eminently entitled to the favor and patronage of the citizens of Baltimore. The establishment of a Medical College will unquestionably have a beneficial influence on the general literary character of our city: on it perhaps may be hereafter engrained the other Colleges, and thus an university be constituted.

It will however give us other important advantages—it will promote a spirit of investigation in the faculty, it will induce young men of talents to establish themselves in our city, and thereby permanently secure to this community the best aid that can be afforded by the medical profession. It may also be proper to remark that if this school should prosper, as is anticipated, it will cause large sums to be expended annually in this city, which would otherwise be disbursed in other places.

We presume that those gentlemen who are anxious for the advancement of the interests of Baltimore, will give us their support on the above considerations.

To those who are inclined to profit themselves at the same time that they encourage us—we confidently say, that no scheme of a lottery so splendid or promising as the above, has ever been offered in this country.

## THE MEDICAL COLLEGE LOTTERY

IS NOW DRAWING IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

All the high Prizes still in the wheel.

Present price of Tickets, \$11 50, but will soon advance

Applications for Tickets from distant places (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, addressed to either of the subscribers, at their respective Lottery Offices in Baltimore, will be immediately attended to.

KEARNY WHARTON,

No. 8, South street.

PHILIP H. NICKLIN,

No. 202, Market street.

J. J. COHEN, Junr.

Medical College Lottery Office,

No. 110, Market street.

N. B. Sixths of each day's drawing are regularly published and will be forwarded to those who may apply.

Baltimore July 7—March 17 2aw1Oct

## MISS BOWDLERS

## ESSAYS & POEMS,

The first American, from the 11th English Edition.

Published for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum Society & Economical School, New-York.

Are just received for sale by the subscriber

Price \$ 1 75 in boards.

These excellent Essays & Poems were printed at Bath in England for the benefit of the Hospital in that City and have already gone through eleven Editions.

They are now reprinted in this country, for an equally benevolent purpose. It is hoped they will be attended with the success.

James Kennedy, senr.

July 15

coll.

## GRAND.

## Double Number Lottery. SUSQUEHANNA CANAL SECOND CLASS.

Positively commences drawing in Baltimore, 28th of September 1812, and to draw three days in every week.

The Scheme consists of 26,000 Tickets, but only 13,000 Numbers, having two tickets of one number, so that a person buying two tickets of the same number, may draw the four highest prizes, viz.

30,000 Dollars,	IN ALL
30,000 Dollars,	100,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars,	
20,000 Dollars,	

Which is thus:—the first drawn number after the Lottery is half done drawing, will be entitled to the two Capital Prizes of \$ 30,000, which number may also come up the two \$ 20,000 prizes; but as above stated, to draw two prizes of equal denomination, it will require two tickets of the same number—Besides the above Capital Prizes, the scheme also exhibits.

2 Prizes of 10,000 dollars,
2 do. of 5,000 dollars,
2 do. of 3,000 dollars,
4 do. of 2,000 dollars,
10 do. of 1,000 dollars,

Besides a great many of 500, 100, 50, 20, and 8,000 of 25 dollars each.  
The Scheme of this Lottery differs very materially from that of others; it not only contains by far the greatest number of Capital Prizes but are all floating, (with a single exception) and may come out of the wheel at any period of the drawing; therefore those who buy tickets immediately will have a chance of ALL the Prizes. The tickets are nearly all sold and contracted for: they may be procured at any of the Lottery Offices in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, George-Town, Boston, Providence, Newport, Hartford, New Haven, New-London, &c. &c.  
The Managers have given Bonds to the State, for the faithful drawing and payment of Prizes.

Robert Gilmore, Hugh Thompson,  
Wm. Smith, John Swan,  
Mark Pringle, David Williamson,  
Samuel Smith, William Patterson,  
Wm. Cooke, Robert Oliver,  
Stewart Brown, John Sherlock,  
John S. Hollin, Arch M. Callister,  
Samuel Strett.

## G. & R. WAITE

Having made a large contract with the Managers for Tickets in the above Lottery, assure their friends and Lottery adventurers generally, that this Lottery will be punctually drawn and prizes punctually paid, and that they will promote, and aid, and assist in the sale of tickets in it in preference to any other in the U States; for this object they have forwarded tickets to most of their agents in the Union, and whilst the lottery is drawing they will also forward once a week, the whole of the Numbers drawn, both Blanks and Prizes, contained in a small News-Paper they publish weekly, at two dollars per annum, entitled the Weekly Messenger.

After the above lottery is over, G & R. WAITE will turn their whole attention to the next New-York Union College Lottery.

Their Offices are  
In New-York, at No. 64 and at No. 38 Maiden-Lane.

In Baltimore, at the Corner of Market & Charles Str et.

In Albany, at No. 28, State-Street.

At each of which places they will promptly execute all orders in the Book.—Selling & Stationary line, and of all genuine and warranted Patent Medicines—Letters, (post paid) duly attended to.

Price of Tickets 11 dollars, but will advance on the day of drawing (the 28th September)

September 1. 2aw1ot\*

## JUST RECEIVED,

For Sale by R. GRAY,

A new improved Edition of

## ONIEL'S GEOGRAPHY,

Illustrated with a Map of the World, a Map of the United States, and a Plan of the Solar System. Price one dollar.

ALSO,  
A few Copies of Gas's Journal of Lewis and Clark's Tour.

July 24

## SHERIFFALTY.

AT the request of many respectable friends, I offer myself to my fellow-citizens of Charles County a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election; trusting that my knowledge of the business will enable me to execute the duties thereof with justice and fidelity. Should I be so fortunate as to be the object of your choice, I will endeavor to evince my gratitude by a lenient and humane discharge of my duty.

John C. Reeves.

April 30 d31aw11Oct

## PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to direct his attention to some other object than that of Farming, wishes to rent for the next year the PLANTATION whereon he now resides. Upon this tract there are four comfortable Tenements.

He will sell at private sale all the Stock upon the Land, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and a remarkable fine flock of Sheep. He will also sell five or six as likely young Negro Men as any in Maryland. He also wishes to dispose of the Land at present occupied by Mrs. Catharine Chapman, lying immediately on Zachia Swamp, containing about 100 acres. This land is of good quality and very well timbered. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above described property, had better make early application, as in the event of their not being sold at private, he will offer them at public sale.

William Chapman.

Port Tobacco, July 23—31. 1aw15

## Lottery Intelligence.

## Vaccine Institution Lottery, NOW DRAWING in Baltimore, contains

4 Capital Prizes of \$ 20,000  
2 do. of 5,000  
10 do. of 1,000

Five Thousand Five Hundred Tickets (11 days) have been drawn, and the above Capitals remain in THE WHEEL. Present price of Tickets (warranted undrawn) Eight Dollars.

The first drawn Ticket on the fifteenth day will be entitled to

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

## Susquehanna Canal Double Number Lottery,

Will commence Drawing in Baltimore on the 28th of this present month.

THIS SCHEME CONTAINS

2 of \$ 30,000	Highest Prizes.
2 do. of 20,000	
2 do. of 10,000	
2 do. of 5,000	

Present Price of Tickets in this Lottery, Ten Dollars and Fifty Cents each

TICKETS AND SHARES in either of the above Lotteries, may be had in a great variety of Numbers at

Cohen's Lottery Office,

No. 110, Market Street, Baltimore.

Adventurers at a distance will be supplied with Tickets the same as if present—Orders, enclosing the Cash (post paid) will be immediately attended to. A Register is kept of all the Tickets sold, and the earliest advice sent of their fate as soon as decided.

Baltimore, Sept. 2—5 2aw4w

## SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE

## AND COMMENTARY.

A new Edition of this INVALUABLE WORK, IN SIX VOLUMES ROYAL OCTAVO, is now printing by Subscription as under.

Coarse paper, copy in boards,	\$ 12
Good do. do.	15
Fine do. do.	21

The first four Volumes containing the Old Testament complete, may be seen with the subscriber, also the conditions of publication.

To those who are already acquainted, with this very excellent and useful commentary on the Holy Scriptures, any recommendation would be superfluous, and to those who are not, any praise that could be bestowed on it would fall short of its merit. It is expected that the last volume will be out in October, after which the price will be raised to 3 Dollars per set.

James Kennedy Senr. July 15 codif

## Hat Manufactory.

## AARON HEWES.

HAVING removed his HAT MANUFACTORY to King, second square above Washington street, nearly opposite to Mr. T. W. Peyton's store—Respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and a solicitation of continuance of their patronage, and hopes from long experience and assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction.

HE HAS ON HAND A general assortment of

FUR HATS,

Of the best kind—

ALSO,

Wool Hats,

Of a very superior quality.

June 8 eo

## NOTICE.

I will either Sell or Rent the BRICK WAREHOUSE and LOT on the north side of King street near the corner of Water street, at present occupied by C. I. Catlett, Esq. Possession may be had the 11th October next. Apply to

John Tucker.

July 8. 1aw